WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1896-TWELVE PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

SUFFOCATED IN BED

Ten Lives Lost in a Tenement House Fire.

ESCAPE BY STAIRWAY CUT OFF

Disaster in the Italian Colony in Brooklyn.

MANY EXCITING INCIDENTS

NEW YORK, April 1.-Ten persons perished by suffocation in a Brooklyn tene ment house, in Union street, early today. The names of the victims are as follows: August Buno, his wife and two children Sally, five years old, and Johanna, eighteen

Lena Calabia, eighteen years old. Nicolo Tralia, eighty years; his daughter, Lena Tralia, twenty-four years; Dominick Tralia, his son, twenty-four years, and an eighteen days' old baby.

Cornelia Marrettl, twenty-six years. All met their death by suffocation. The bodies of some of them were badly burned Buno and his family lived on the third floor, the rest of the unfortunates lived on the second floor.

The fourth floor was unoccupied. The occupants of the first floor escaped without injury. John Calabla, husband of Lena Calabia, also escaped from the second floor uninjured. The cause of the fire, which originated in the hallway of the first floor, is unknown. The pecuniary loss is about

The fire started in the lower hallway of the building, which is a four-story tene-ment, and before the sleeping tenants could be warned of their danger all escape was

The flames swept up the stairways and the halls and rooms were quickly filled with smoke. Ten of the tenants were suf-

focated in their beds.

The section of the city where this terrible disaster occurred is near the water front. The majority of the residents are Italians of the poorer class, and they form the biggest colony of their race in Brook The firemen succeeded in getting the fire under control after a short time. The damage to the building is estimated at \$1,000.

There were many exciting incidents con-nected with the fire. One man, an Italian, nected with the fire. One man, an Italian, whose name is unknown, jumped from a window in the third story and escaped with only a few burns and bruises.

The family of Joseph Estosito, living on the second floor of the house, had a narrow escape from death. When aroused they found their way cut off, and the flames were sweeping into their apartments. Estosito led his wife and three ments. Estosito led his wife and three children to the cornice in front of the

heuse and guided them along it to the building adjoining, from the roof of which they were taken by firemen.
Each floor of the burned building was divided into five rooms. There was one arge front room, with two windows open ing on the street. A hall bed room ad-joined, with a window also opening on the street. In the rear was another large room, with two windows, with a good sized kitchen adjoining. The front

rear rooms were connected by a hall and An iron ladder at the rear of the house ran down between the kitchen window and the window of the rear room, so that it could easily be reached from either winflames, however, that the inmates of the house dared not use it.

Except the fire escapes, the only outlet from the crowded room in the upper floors was the narrow wooden stairway, escape by which was cut off soon after the fire started. After the fire had been extinguished John

Calabria was found uncenscious, lying on the fire escape. He had gotten out of a second-story window so completely exhausted that he could go no farther. He will recover.
His wife was dead in her apartments

Subsequently nine other bodies were found.
When he had somewhat rallied from the
effects of suffocation and heat, Calabria told the story of how he escaped and left wife behind, and, while he seemed to be still somewhat dazed, he had a clear conception of the events of the night. Later he said that he tried to carry his wife to the window, but could not, and hurt his hands in getting out. He had called for help, but none came, as the "house was red"

The Espesitos were aroused by the call of fire, and say that five minutes after they could not have got out of the building. The bodies of the Buno family, who lived in the top floor, were found huddled to gether, showing that the family woke dur ing the fire and made efforts to escape Buno's body was found close beside the window. The Italian family were on th floor below.

Fire Chief Dale expresses the opinion

that the fire was the work of an incendi-ary. He says that the firemen did not know that there was anybody in the hous-until after the fire had been extinguished The chief is not at all impressed with the story Calabria tells. The latter says he made several attempts to get out of th burning building, but on account of the heat could not. He finally fell exhausted on the fire escape, from where he was taker by the firemen. The man was fully dressed, and before he fell on the escape seen by the firent burning building. firemen on the roof of the

ANOTHER TRAIN "HELD UP." Three Masked Men Rob the Express

Car and Escape. LEBANON, Mo., April 1.-The eastbound cannon ball train, No. 6, on the St. Louis and 'Frisco railroad, was held up three miles east of this city at 1:30 this morning by three masked men and the safe blown open and robbed. The robbers boarded the train at this place at 12.50 a.m., and after reaching the scene of the robbery, held up and minor children under sixteen years of the engineer and fireman, stopped the train, and with the engineer in front of

The messenger refused to open up, and the door was blown open with dynamite, the safe cracked and its contents removed. Several packages of valuable papers were

them, marched to the express car.

found this morning beside the track, and some money, which had been overlooked in the hurry of departure.

The passengers were not molested. The engine was detached and run by the robbers to Sleeper, where it was abandoned. A brakeman hurried back to the city and started Sheriff Jones and a posse on the track of the robbers.

track of the robbers.

Three strangers who are supposed to b the robbers were seen drinking in one of the saloons at 10 o'clock last night, and they were seen near the depot by the cannon ball strived.

Operator Martin only a few minutes before The brakeman furnished a fair descrip-tion of the men to the officers in pursuit,

and the railway officials are confident they will be speedily apprehended. While the amount of money secured by the robbers is known to have been considerable, the local express officials will not

place an estimate on it.

Treasurer Barbour Dying. CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 1.-News has been received here that Mr. T. O. Barbour, treasurer of the Chesapeake and Ohio rail-

REED MEN COMFORTABLE

What Representative Aldrich Says of the Results of Yesterday.

The Periodical Attempts to Stampede the Party for McKinley Will Not Pan .Out.

Representative Aldrich when asked this morning by a Star reporter how the Reed men felt about the presidential situation, in the light of the New Hampshire resolution,

"Oh, the Reed men are feeling very comfortable this morning, thank you. The New Hampshire incident does not disturb us in the least. The six delegates are all 'rock-ribbed,' 'die-in-the-ditch' Reed men, and the graceful compliment to McKinley is no more than the earnest tribute to the New England candidate which Ohio is paying every day through letters which we are receiving from some of its foremost citizens. This is the proper spirit-it is the spirit which prevails among the friends of the other candidates, and should be en-couraged, but, in the parlance of the day, cuts no ice, so far as the make-up of the convention roll is concerned. Mr. Reed's friends are entirely satisfied with the situa-

Yesterday's Results Analyzed.

"If you will scan the dispatches carefully this morning you will note that McKinley has carried two delegates in Illinois, the same which Grosvenor put down in his estimate nearly a week ago, and in every estimate since. You will see that McKinley also carried a district convention in Ohio, at Zanesville. But you will also find in the same news columns that Cullom delegates were elected in the nineteenth Illinois district yesterday, and McKinley instructions defeated. You will note that delegates were also elected in the first congressional district of South Carolina who are not for McKinley. So that of the fourteen dele-gates elected in various parts of the coun-try yesterday but four of them are for Mc-Kinley. I may add, furthermore, that Vir-ginia has not gone for McKinley, either, notwithstanding the dispatches which came over the wires yesterday that two counties had instructed for him. In the same dispatches mention was made of two other counties which did not instruct, and are not for McKinley. Virginia, in my judgment, is not a McKinley state, as the returns, when they are all in, will show.

Attempts to Stampede Won't Pan Out. "These periodical attempts to stampele the party to the Ghio candidate are not goirg to 'pan out.' The delegates selected from now on will, in the main, be anti-Mc-Kinley delegates, and a large number of these will be for Mr. Reed, and while the 'hurrah' sentiment seems to be for Mc-Kinley, it's votes that we are after. Sentiment born of impulse is all very well, but it is the sober, deliberative judgment of the convention that will and ought to control, and while the returns continue to come in as satisfactorily as they are now doing we are quite willing that the other fellows should make as much noise as they please." "What about the situation in your own state of Illinois?" Mr. Aldrich was asked. "Well, we have elected eighteen delegates in the state thus far, of whom fourteen are for Cullom and four for McKinley. m will have the large share of the delegates from Illinois; of this there is no doubt whatever.'

THE RETIREMENT OF CLERKS.

Petition Favoring the Project Cir-

culated in the Treasury. A petition asking Congress to pass the Tawney bill (or a revised and perfected bill having the same object in view), providing for a fund to enable employes in the classified service to retire on three-quarters pay under certain conditions, has been circulated in the Treasury Department. So far it has received about 400 signatures, with many offices yet to hear from. The men in charge of the movement say they do not see how any employe can refuse to sign it. regardless of present grade or length of service. One of their number said to a Star reporter today: "The Tawney bill, now being considered

by the committee on civil service reform, seems to have some enemies and adverse critics, but in this it is not unlike every other meritorious thing. In fact, it seems to give some cause for suspicion when you meet a man or a measure absolutely without enemies.

"The bill, or some such bill as now proposed by the House committee on civil serv ice reform, ought at least to meet with the sympathy and co-operation of every employe of the departments, as he must in some form become a beneficiary thereunder. The young men who for any reason go out before the age fixed for retirement get their money back, with 4 per cent interest thereon, which to many of them would be an undisguised blessing. But to most of them (for a majority stay until in ome way forced out) there is the other and more effective argument that this bill will facilitate the retirement of the older clerks, either under its optional clause at sixty years of age and thirty years' service, or at the compulsory age of seventy, and thus make vacancies through which their advancement must follow. The petition in support of Mr. Tawney's bill 'or some bill character' now being circulated through the Treasury Department is being generally signed, and it is understood to have the good will of the bureau officers and heads of departments."

PENSIONS FOR SOLDIERS' HEIRS. A Decision Today That Reverses Former Rulings.

Rulings of the last administration are reversed in a decision rendered today by Assistant Secretary of the Interior Reynolds in a pension case having a bearing favorable to a large number of claims now on file. The ruling holds that where a widow age survive a soldier, the children may, after attaining the age of sixteen, and where the death of the mother occurs thereafter without payment to her of any part of the persion, apply in their own right ard receive the same pension as the father would have been entitled to had he been totally disabled. This pension is to commence from the date of his death and to continue until they respectively arrive at the age of sixteen years. This holding en-titles those whose rights to apply did not accrue until after they had passed their sixteenth year to be pensioned as though their rights had accused while under the age of sixteen, as held by the department a year ago, and hence not subject to any

DYGERT'S CASE.

He is Well, but Cannot Be Released at Present. Official advices received by the State Department from the representatives of the United States in Cuba show that Dygert, the citizen of Illinois arrested by the Spanish authorities, is alive and is well treated: that the Spaniards have had under consideration the question of his release at once, but after an examination reached the conclusion that the circumstances which have come to light concerning his movements warranted at least further inquiry treasurer of the Chesapeake and Ohio rail-vay, is lying at the point of death in In-dianapolis, and that his friends are looking 1. him to pass away at any moment.

ments warranted at least further inquiry before his case can be disposed of. The in-quiry into Dygert's case, therefore, is still proceeding, and Dygert will be held at least until it is completed.

RAILWAY EXTENSION

Chairman Babcock's Bill Introduced in the House Today.

MORE TERRITORY FOR THREE COMPANIES

Differences Between the Commissioners and Falls Church Co.

OTHER DISTRICT MATTERS

Chairman Babcock has introduced bills in the House providing for a material extension of the street railway system of the city. The extensions are proposed by the Belt Line, the Columbia Company and Eckington and Soldiers' Home Company.

The Eckington Extension. The Eckington and Soldiers' Home ex-

ension is as follows: Beginning at the junction of 7th and D streets northeast, thence along 7th street to M street south; thence east on M street south to Georgia avenue: thence northeast

on Georgia avenue to 9th street east.

Also, beginning at the intersection of North Capitol street and Michigan avenue to thence eastwardly on Michigan avenue to the Bunker Hill read; thence along the Bunker Hill road to its junction with 4th street northeast extended, so as to con-nect with the track now located on 4th That the work on said extensions shall be commenced and completed on so much of the streets and avenues and roads mentioned above as are now opened within two years after the approval of this act, and on the remaining streets and avenues mentioned herein within one year after said streets and avenues are opened: Provided arther, That if electricity is used as a motive power, overhead wires shall not be permitted within the limits of the city of

Washington. Also, the use of horses as a motive power is prohibited.
Said company shall receive a rate of fare not exceeding 5 cents per passenger; and the said company may make arrangements with all existing railway companies in the District of Columbia for the interchange of tickets in payment for fare on its road: Provided, 'That within the limits of the District of Columbia six tickets shall be

sold for 25 cents.

For the Columbia Road. The Columbia extension is proposed as follows: Beginning at the present terminus at the intersection of H and 15th streets northeast, thence along the Bladensburg road to the boundary line of the District of Columbia: Provided, That the Bladensburg road shall be widened 24 feet or re-located for such width, and along the lines laid down upon the adopted or proposed highway extension plans, and such widened or relocated part dedicated to the District of Columbia before said company shall be permitted to lay its tracks thereon. Also, permitted to lay its tracks thereon. Also, beginning at the present terminus of said road at the aforesaid intersection of H and 15th streets northeast, and thence along the Benning road, crossing the Eastern branch by bridge, to be built by said company in accordance with plans and loation to be approved by the Commis-ioners of the District of Columbia, to the Anacostia road; thence north along the Anacostia road to the boundary line of the District of Columbia, and from the intersection of Benning road and Anacostia road, along Benning road, passing under, or by bridge across, the tracks of the Baltimere and Potomac railroad and the Bal-timore and Ohlo railroad companies, in accordance with plans approved by the District Commissioners, to the intersection of Benning road and Central avenue: Pro-

vided, That said parts of Benning and Anacostia roads shall be widened 30 feet, or relocated for such width, and along lines laid down upon the adopted or pro-posed highway-extension plans, and such widened or relocated part dedicated to the shall be permitted to lay its tracks thereon. "The right of said company to use an overhead single trolley in any street or road outside of the city limits shall cease six months after the date of the approval of an act of Congress appropriating money for or otherwise authorizing the paving of street except in connection with continuous track rails: And provided further, That the right of said company to use overhead single trolley in any public space in the District of Columbia, except in connection with continuous track rails, shall, in any event, cease on July 1, 1899. Should said company use electric power it shall be liable for all damages made thereby to or private property.

That in the event of the consolidation of said Metropolitan Railroad Company and the Columbia Railway Company, the capital stock of the consolidated company shall not exceed the aggregate of the capital stock of the two companies; and said con-solidated company is authorized and empowered to increase its capital stock and to issue its bonds, secured by mortgage on its franchises and real and personal property, for the purpose of making and equipping such extensions of its route or router as are or may be authorized by law, but the amount of stock and bonds to be issued shall be subject to the approval of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. The amount of stock and bonds to be issued shall not exceed the cost of such extensions and the equipment thereof and expenses incident thereto. ropolitan Railroad Company and the Columbia Railway Company shall charge but one fare for each passenger conveyed over the lines of said comparies or over any rart thereof, which fare shall not exceed 5 cents, and six tickets shall be sold for 25 cents. That in the event of the consolidation of said companies the consolidated

company shall be called the Metropolitan Electric Traction Company. The Belt Line.

The Belt Line extension is proposed as follows: Beginning at 4th and O streets northwest; thence north on 4th street west to Florida avenue; thence north, crossing Florida avenue, to Harewood street; thence along Harewood street to Elm street; thence west along Elm street to Linder street; thence north on Linden street to Pomeroy street; thence west on Pomeroy street to the east building line of 7th street west extended.

Also beginning at 11th street west and Florida avenue; thence east along Florida and Grant avenues to Sherman avenue; hence north on Sherman avenue to lach street; thence west on Wallach street and Kenesaw avenue to the street on the east boundary of the Zoological Park, with the right to lay down and operate such turn-outs and cross-over tracks at the terminus of this line at the Zoological Park as may be necessary to secure the expedi-tious handling of their cars.

Also beginning at the present terminus of the Belt railway on Water street near N street south; thence south along Water street to P street south; thence east along P street south to Delaware avenue: Provided, that the construction of said extensions hereby authorized shall be completed on so much of the streets and avenues mentioned above as are now opened within two years after the approval of this act, and on the streets and avenues not now opened within one year from the time such streets and avenues are opened, with the right to lay down and operate at the terminus of said line on Delaware avenue such turnouts and cross-over tracks as may be neces sary to expedite the handling of their cars: And also provided, that if electricity is used as a motive power in the operation of the cars of said company no overhead wires shall be constructed or used: Pro-vided further, that the use of horses is prohibited.

That said company shall be and it is itors today.

hereby authorized to abandon the operation of its cars over and remove its tracks from the following named streets and avenues, to

On 4th street and New Jersey avenue between O and P streets north, on P street between New Jersey avenue and 11th street west, on O street between 4th and 11th

Also on E street between 11th and 9th streets, bn 9th street between E street and Louisiana avenue, on Louisiana avenue westwardly to 12th street and on 12th street southerly to B street south, provided that where the said company thus abandons its tracks the company shall remove from the street the rails, crossties and other de-vices of the abandoned part, and shall cause the space thus disturbed to be paved with material as good as the pavement contiguous thereto, in accordance with specifications prepared by the Commission-ers of the District of Columbia.

That said railway company shall furnish and maintain a passenger house at 14th and B streets southwest if, in the opinion of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, such a passenger house is neces

That said company shall receive a rate of fare not exceeding 5 cents per passen-ger; and the said company may make arrangements with all existing railway com-panies in the District of Columbia for the interchange of tickets in payment for fare on its road, provided that within the limits of the District of Columbia six tickets shall be sold for 25 cents.

Against Taxing a Gas Company. In the report upon the bill authorizing the Pintsch Gas Company to lay a gas pipe through certain streets to connect the two railway depots and South Washington, the Commissioners recommended a tax of 4 per cent on the gross receipts of the company for the use of the streets.

Today Mr. John J. Hemphill appeared before the House District committee to show why the Commissioners' recommendations of the 4 per cent tax should not be adopted. He said the gas company does not propose to light the streets or private buildings, but to furnish an illuminant to the mail cars and passenger coaches of the steam railway companies. He did not think the com-pany should be put on the same basis as the street railway companies, that use the streets constantly.

He said the improvement is in the interest of protecting human life and the United States mails, and will not derive any profits for many years to come. No other city in the United States taxes the company, and no other corporation in this city that lays down pipes is taxed. The company pays tax upon its real estate, but should not be taxed for the laying of its pipes. The company charges the railways \$5 a thousand feet for the gas, and it will cost at least \$10 a thousand to furnish it for some years to come.

The Post Office Department wants to do

away with oil lamps on its railway mail cars, but the nearest stations are now located at Cincinnati and Chicago, and a sufficient supply cannot be furnished to the Furthermore, the light house board desires to light the buoys on the Potomac river with this gas, and the station here will enable that to be done. A supply of gas is furnished to each buoy sufficient to light it for six months. The Baltimore and Chio Rairead Company is now contemplat-

ing putting the gas upon 300 day coaches and passenger cars. In some cities the gas is used in street railway cars. Mr. Hemphill made the point that the streets belong to the government, and the government desires to use them in this case to aid in lighting its mail cars and the light buoys on the river. The committee also favorably reported the bill granting the Pintsch Compressing

Company permission to lay pipes for the distribution of gas in certain streets.

The 4 per cent tax recommended by the Commissioners was omitted from the The committee will give a hearing next Monday at 10 o'clock on the market house

A subcommittee will give a hearing Friday at 10:30 o'clock on the racing bill

The Falls Church Railway. The differences existing between the Commissioners and the Falls Church and Potomac Electric Railway Company, which have heretofore been explained in these columns were again reviewed today before the House District committee. Commissioner Powell, for the local authorities. and Major Hines, for the railway company, presented the respective sides of the ease. Briefly stated, the Commissioners desire the Falls Church Company to change the route of its road, build a bridge across the Potomac at the Three Sisters, above the Aqueduct bridge, and enter the union station in Georgetown, making that the terminus. The railway company desires to come to the river on the east side of Ar-lington reservation, cross by a steam ferry at the foot of E street, and then extend its lines along E street to 17th and B streets to the Baltimore and Potomac de-Major Powell contended that the project

for a steam ferry is impracticable and that the territory proposed to be occupied by the road within the city has already been requested by existing railway lines. Major Hines claimed that the Commissioners' plan, if insisted upon, would pro-hibit the building of the road. It would carry the road through an ursettled country, land the passengers in Georgetown and make them pay another fare to get to the city. Practically the road would be merely a feeder for the Capital Traction Company. The bridge at the Three Sisters would cost \$300,000, and the whole scheme would be impracticable. Moreover his company desired the revenue from the

The committee subsequently reported favorably the bill to authorize the company to extend its line into the city.

The Case of Insane Persons. Mr. Woodman of Illinois has introduced a bill in the House providing that no insane person or person who is alleged to be insane, whether charged with crime or otherwise, shall be incarcerated in any insane asylum or hospital in the District of Columbia or in any of the territories, nor shall he be detained or confined by any one until he has been brought before a court of records and adjudged to be in-

sented by coursel. Telephone Hearing Postponed.

There was to have been a hearing at 2 o'clock today before the Senate District committee on the bill to incorporate the Home Telephone Company, and at that hour representatives of the company, including ex-Congressmen Butterworth and Hemphill, were in attendance, but it was found to be impossible to secure the pres-ence of any members of the committee, so the hearing was postponed.

Personal Mention.

The leave of absence granted Post Chaplain Wm. H. Scott has been extended four months, on account of illness. Lieut. Robert J. Duff, eighth cavalry, has

been granted an extra month's leave of absence. Mr. Frank L. Middleton and Mr. Arthur F. Middleton have gone on a pleasure trip to the Island of Jamaica, and expect to be

gone about three weeks.
Capt. H. L. Ripley, second cavalry, has reported at Fort Myer for duty as a member of a board to examine non-commissioned officers for promotion. Assistant Secretary Curtis has returned to the city from a visit to New York on official business. Col. J. K. Mizner, tenth cavalry, is in the city on leave of absence.
Capt. E. L. Huggin, second cavalry, is at

1725 H street. Called on the President. Mr. S. W. Booth of Cape Colony, S. A., who is now in this country on a lecturing

INGENIOUS SWINDLE

An Inventor Sells His Device a Dozen Times.

HE MADE MANY THOUSANDS BY IT

Patent Attorneys in This City Saw the Man.

CLUE FOUND

A scheme to defraud which extended to various cities throughout the country, and in which a number of people in all those cities fell victims in varying sums, including \$1,200 by an Atlanta investor, has been discovered by the patent office officials. The scheme is the sale of a part interest in an alleged thill-coupler invention, the purported inventor lisappearing after taking the purchase money and leaving all the expenses for the investor. Twelve different applications from eleven cities, accompanied by drawings, which show that they were all made from the same aluminum model, are already on file here, and the name of the inventor varies in each case, except in two sets of papers forwarded by different attorneys in Lcs Angeles, Cal. Joseph Evans, J. Evans, Porter Potter, and, it is said, Jacob Owen of Duluta, are among the names used, and the cities operated in, so far as the records show, are as follows: Portland, Ore.; Memphis, Tenn.; New Orleans, La.: Atlanta, Ga.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Milwau-kee, Wis.; Seattle, Wash.; San Francisco, Los Angeles; Duluth, Mich., and Houston,

Most of the victims bought a half interest in the invention. A singular feature is the fact that punishment can only be made after proof that the operator had sold an interest in more than the whole of the patent, and to prove this would mean the gathering of three men from three of these widely separated cities, in view of the half ir terest generally assigned. Even then the operator could be prosecuted only on the petty charge of obtaining money by false pretenses. Meanwhile, in the absence of further papers, action on all the cases is suspended.

No Clue to the Swindler.

There is no clue to the present whereabouts of the swindler, nor can any one make even a probable guess as to his name. The first name that appeared in the patent office was Owen, the last one is Porter Potter. Evidently the same man has signed each of the twelve applications for a patent, the handwriting being the same, although a different name was used in each case. The fellow seems to have worked his game by stopping two or three months in each city, where he doubtless made the acquaintance of some carriage builder or liveryman, and while staying in the place pretended to make his invention. Then, working his victim into a belief in it, he would take him to some local patent attorrgs on to an attorney in Washington to make an examination. Local attorneys who have seen the thill-coupler device say it has merit, of course being now and meritorious, and the Washington patent attorrey, not asking any questions of the patent office as to previous applications, would make a favorable report. Then the vic-tim's confidence increasing, he would unhesitatingly put in his money.

How the Cases Came Here. The Houston case came here to Mr. Arthur W. Harrison, a well-known attorney, through Wright, Brown & Quimby of Boston, to whom it was sent by one of their correspondents in Houston. The Atlanta case came directly to E. B. Stocking. The Duluth case came through Howard G. Underwood of Milwaukee, formerly a patent attorney in Washington. Both Mr. Stock-ing and Mr. Underwood saw the man and ould identify him. Mr. Stocking said to day that the fellow was an old telegraph operator, and his left hand and arm were paralyzed. As it will take at least three of the parties victimized by the swindles to join in a case against him, and the co operation of the patent office would be necessary, the testimony of the attorneys who saw the man is of the greatest importance. The government placed the first six cases in interference when the attorneys, who sent in the cases, were asked for affidavits from the inventor and the assignees as to the time when the invention could not find the inventor, that he had

he was. The subsequent applications being evi dently the work of the same man the de partment simply left them on file without declaring any interference. As the law stands, the assignee in the first case can put the thing through and get a patent, but all the rest will lose whatever they paid. The scheme was a most ingenious one, showing far greater ingenuity than the device itself, and the fellow who worked it has made a good many thousand dol-lars more out of it than he would if he had stayed honest and got a patent for

It is believed the fellow is still trying to work his game, and an effort will be made to trap him. He sent on in the Houston case his aluminum model, and asked to have it returned to him, which was done.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

The Amount Stricken Out in Com mittee Inserted by the House.

In the House this afternoon during the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill Mr. Evans of Kentucky moved to insert in the bill the appropriation of \$32,500 for the support of Howard Uni versity in this city, which had been stricksane. Such insane person shall be repreen out in committee. The amendment was carried and Howard University will be pro-vided for as usual.

> Today's Presidential Nominations. The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate:

> Postmasters-Cheney E. Parker, Phillips, Me.; James Hudson, Guilford, Me.; Simon B. Guthrie, Gorham, Me.; Wm. Morgan, South River, N. J.; Charles M. Goodspeed, Shamrock, N. Y.; J. Crawford Hoag, Akron, N. Y.; John Leonard, Port Chester, N. Y.; Jay R. Worst, Berwyn, Pa.; Alexander J. Myers, Natrona, Pa.; Charles Quinn, Riverpoint, R. I.; Richard P. Nelson, Juneau, Alaska; I. B. Barnes, Ferndale, Cal. Mary Hansborough, University, Cal.; Thos. M. Greene, Tiften, Ga.; Fredk. Holiz, Williamsport, Ind.; Herman A. Kohuke, Ham-mond, La.; Charles Kernan, Newaygo, Mich.; Wm. O. Wallace, Glenwood, Minn.; Catherine E. McIress, Moss Point, Chas, S. Millen, King City, Mo.: Alfred G. Rodgers, Wymore, Neb.; Bernard Indle-kofer, Weston, Ohio; Frank Verrier, Fayette, Ohio; Landrum Padgeet, Pelzer, R. I.; Daniel Rice, Tennessee City, Tenn.; Isaac O. Epes, Blackstone, Va.; Mathias Mel-chior, Ahnapee, Wis.; Louis Schuknecht, Maysville, Wis.

> Engineer Corps Promotions. The retirement of Maj. Eric Bergland

has resulted in the following promotions in the corps of engineers: Capt. Thomas W. Symons, stationed at Buffalo, to be major; First Lieut. Wm. L. Sibert, stationed at Little Rock, Ark., to be captain; Second Lieut. James F. McIndon, stationed at Chattanooga, to be first lieutenant; Additional Second Lieut. Wm. J. Barden, stationed at Willets Point, to be second tour, was one of President Cleveland's vis-

The Senate Foreign Affairs Committee Adverse to It.

The Action Taken Causes Considerable Feeling, but is Regarded as Only a Temporary Delay.

The Senate committee on foreign relations at its meeting today failed to agree to report a bill for a cable to Hawaii. This result was reached after quite an exciting meeting, and caused considerable feeling among members. There were two MATTERS IN THE HOUSE

ballots taken. A bill had been drafted and accepted by a majority of the committee which was believed to contain the best features of the two propositions under consideration, one coming from the New York or Scrymser company, and the other from the New Jer sey or Spaulding company. This bill was complete, except for the absence of the name of the company to which the contract should be awarded, and it was upon filling this important blank that the com mittee divided. The bill had been submit-ted to both companies, and each had agreed to accept its provisions in case it should be named as the one to which the contract should go.

How It Happened.

The negative result of today's meeting was made possible by the fact that the committee was divided into three factions Four of the democratic members, Messrs Gray, Turple, Daniel and Mills, were opposed to granting any subsidy for a cable, leaving the six republican Senators and Senator Morgan favorable to the under-taking by one company or the other. They were divided, lowever, between the two companies.

The first vote was on filling the blank The first vote was on filling the blank in the bill with the name of one of the applicant companies, and this ballot resulted in favor of the New York company, the four Senators who opposed any bill-casting their votes for this company. When the vote was taken upon reporting the bill awarding the contract these four Senators cast their votes against it tors cast their votes against it, and were joined by the friends of Spaulding, who thus announced their opposition to any cable unless it was to be built by Spauld-

Temporary Delay.

A motion was then made to insert the New Jersey or Spaulding company, but this was defeated also by the four democrats and others favoring the New York company. As a consequence no bill will be reported unless some compromise is reached.

The advocates of the cable do not admit that the adverse action will result in any thing more serious than a temporary delay, but say they will be able to get to-gether on the proposition in some shape. It is suggested that the contesting companies may be joined in the bill and their friends thus united.

GOV. HUGHES' REMOVAL.

Over to the Secretary. Acting Secretary Reynolds of the Interior Department today telegraphed Gov. Hughes of Arizona that he had been removed from office, to take effect at once, and directed him to turn over his office to Secretary Bruce. The telegram was sent in response to a message from Mr. Bruce, saying that Mr. Hughes refused to vacate his office at this time, and asking what he

of the United States shall be immediately, (Bruce) should do. The dispatches sent this morning to Gov. Hughes and to the secretary of the terri-tory by Acting Secretary Reynolds, follow: "Louis C. Hughes, Phoenix, Ariz. You have been removed from the office of governor. The President directs that you turn over the office to the secretary at once.

"J. M. REYNOLDS, Acting Secy."

"Charles M. Bruce, Secretary of Arizona Phoenix, Ariz. Mr. Hughes has been removed as governor. The President direct that you take possession of the office once as acting governor under the law."

PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE

To Consider the Future of the Bureau

of American Republics. In accordance with a call issued by Sec retary Olney, representatives of the countries party to the Pan-American conference gathered in the diplomatic room at the State Department today to consider the needs of the bureau of American republics, which is maintained by joint contributions of these countries. Secretary Olney presided, and there were present in addition Senor Romero, the Mexican minister; Senor Mendonca, the Brazilian minister; Senor Andrade, the Venezuelan minister; Senor Gana, the Chilean minister; Senor Rengifo, the Colombian minister; Senor Carbo, the Ecuadorian minister; Senor Arriago, the minister from Guatemala and Honduras; Consul General Strauss, representing Nica-ragua; Senor Calvo, the Costa Rican minis Senor Peraza, representing Salvador and Consul General P. D. Murguindo, rep-

bureau of American republics and Dr. Rod-riguez of the same bureau. Mr. Ferbish explained briefly the status of the bureau and showed that it had nearly exhausted all of the work outlined for it according to the original plan, and represented the necessity for further direction from the controlling body in its future work. After some consideration Secretary Olney was authorized to appoint a committee of five members to take the subject under advisement and to present to the conference a pean of work for the bu-reau at the next meeting, which will be on the 18th instant. This was substantially al hat was done at today's meeting save the passage of an order looking to the printing publications of the bureau hereafter n French as well as in English and Span sh and a recommendation that the of compiling the commercial tariff by the bureau of American republics be hasten

resenting Uruguay; Director Ferbish of th

AN OLD COUNTERFEITER.

His Confession Clears up a Puzzling Mystery.

Chief Hazen of the secret service has received information from his agent in New York of the arrest of Emanuel Ninger, the maker of one of the most dangerous series of counterfeit notes know to the service.

Ninger, it is sail, has been engaged since 1879 in the manufacture of \$10, \$20, \$59 and | tion bill, appropriating \$31,000 for the pur-\$190 United States notes, with the pen and brush, of such excellence as to deceive Lincoln died. This house is to be placed even experts. Up to within a short time under the care of the Memorial Society, orago there has been absolutely no clew to ganized by act of Congress for that pureither the maker or shover of these notes. and, in spite of the utmost vigilance on the part of the secret service, the notes continued to appear periodically at intervals of five or six menths. Up to within ear or so Ninger confined immself to \$10, 20 and \$50, but of late several \$100 notes confession, and evidence found at his house in Flagtown, N. J., confirms what he says. The arrest is regarded as one of the most important in the history of the service.

Coinage Buring March.

The monthly statement of the director of

AGAINST HAWAII'S CABLE A NAVAL FORCE

If you want today's

news today you can find

it only in The Star.

Senator Call's Resolution to Send One to Cuba.

WANTS TO STOP THE BARBAROUS WAR

Florida Senators Differ Over Land Bill.

In the Senate today Mr. Butler (N.C.) intreduced a bill requiring the acceptance of current legal tender funds in payment of notes, bonds or other private obligations. The Senator explained that the purpose of the measure was to put a stop to gold notes, gold mortgages, etc., which were being wrung from the people owing to their dire financial distress. Both of the old parties, said the Senator, had favored this plan in their platforms, and this proposed to make party promises good by a law.

"Does this propose to affect existing con-

"It does not," responded Mr. Butler. "I do not believe in breaking contracts." The bill was referred to the finance com-

tracts?" asked Mr. Hill.

mittee.
A Difference of Opinion. A slight difference of opinion was manifested between the two Florida Senators Mr. Call and Mr. Pasco, over a Florida land resolution. Mr. Call offered a resolu-

tion directing an inquiry by the committee

on public lands of the patenting of unsur-

veyed public lands in Florida. He asserted

that there was much irregularity on the

part of the Interior Department as to the lands, and that foreign corporations were atsorbing them. Mr. Pasco opposed giving the committee directions to investigate, and moved to refer the resolution to the committee without directions.

Mr. Call appealed to his associates to defeat the Pasco n.otion to refer. On a viva voce vote Senators appeared to be about evenly divided in their support of Mr. Call and Mr. Pasco. On a roll call the Pasco

motion was carried; 29-20. A Naval Force for Cuba.

At this point Mr. Call offered a joint resolution directing the sending of an adequate naval force to Cuba to put an end to barbarities and the violation of treaty obligations. The resolution is as follows: "Resolved, That the continued violations of the usages and rules of war between civilized people, the inhuman and brutal outrages on men, women and ohildren, constantly reported on reasonable evidence, either authorized or permitted, not only on the Cuban revolutionists, but also on citizens of the United States, in the war now carried on between the government of Spain and the revolutionary forces organized as the republic of Cuba, demand immediate action by the United States, not only for the protection of the citizens of the United States who have become residents and acquired interests in Cuba under treatles with Spain for their protection, but also under the higher considerations of a common humanity and civilization, shamed and imperiled by barbarities and cruelties known only in the darkest, most cruel and most bloody periods of human history.
"Resolved, That an adequate naval force

sent to Cuba, sufficient to protect by force if necessary, citizens of the United States from wrong and the violation of treaty obligations between Spain and the United "Resolved, That the President of the United States communicate to the govern-ment of Spain these resolutions and inform that government that the United States will forcioly intervene to protect the rights of American citizens and the interests of civi-

lization if there shall be a further occur-rence of murder and outrage or the shooting or putting to death of prisoners of war conflict between Spain and the revolutionary forces of Cuba. The resolution went over under the rules

Mr. George (Miss.) then resumed his speech in opposition to the claims of Mr. Du Pont to a seat in the Senate.

Mr. George Resumed His Speech.

until tomorrow.

THE HOUSE. Some minor business was transacted at the opening of the session of the House today. Bills were passed to authorize the lighthouse board to proceed with the construction of a lighthouse and fog signal on North Manitou Island, Lake Michigan: to

constitute Stamford, Conn., a subport of entry. At 12:30 the House went into committee of the whole and resumed the consideration

of the sundry civil appropriation bill. An amendment allowing extra compensation for surveys through the mountains or beavily-wooded territory in Colorado and Utah was adopted. An amendment offered by Mr. Evans (Ky.) was adopted, appropriating \$32,600 for the Howard University, An amendment was also adopted making an appropriation for the expenses of our representation at the meeting of the international prison conference.

Mr. Bartlett (N. Y.) offered an amende

ment, which fell under a point of order, to authorize the preservation and publication of the revolutionary archives. To Purchase the House Where Lincoln

Mr. Sayers (Tex.) offered an amendment to appropriate \$30,000 for the purchase of the house in Washington in which President Lincoln died, and which is now rent-

ed by an historical society. The amendment was adopted. Mr. Hyde (Wash.) offered an amendment to appropriate \$75,090 of the \$309,000 carried by the bill for the construction of military posts to commence the erection of permanent buildings at the military post at Spokane, Wash. The site of the post,

comprising over 1,000 acres, Mr. Hyde said, sad been denated to the government by his state. by his state.

TO BUY THE HOUSE. The Building on 10th Street in Which

President Lincoln Died. The House this afternoon adepted an amendment to the sundry civil appropriachase and repair of the house in which pose. The amendment was offered by Mr. Sayers of Texas, Mr. Cannon of Illinois acquiescing in it, but Mr. Bartlett of New York opposed it in a vigorous speech,

.Mr. Newell's Appointment. Mr. Charles Newell of Oregon was today

appointed to a position in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, at a salary of \$2,200 per annum. Mr. Newell was formerly employed in the same capacity under the republican control of the Senate and served until the democratic reorganization of 1893. He has been placed in charge of all matters relating to the government printthe mint shows the coinage at the United States mints during March to have teen as follows: Gold, \$1,540,555; silver, \$1,683,550; minor coin, \$48,817. Total, \$3,272,903.